

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA**

Brittni A. Gaines,

Plaintiff,

v.

City of Minneapolis; and Officer
Nathan Bauer, in his individual
and official capacities,

Defendants.

Civil Case No. 18-cv-838 (PAM/HB)

**STIPULATION FOR PROTECTIVE
ORDER**

STIPULATION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER

WHEREAS, Defendants expect that Plaintiff will serve discovery seeking the production of information protected from disclosure under Minnesota law, and are willing to provide private data in discovery under a Protective Order in the form attached hereto from the Court.

WHEREAS, the parties are willing to provide certain private data or confidential documents in answer to discovery under a Protective order in the form attached hereto from the Court.

The parties stipulate that the court may enter the following protective order:

1 Definitions. As used in this protective order:

- (a) “attorney” means an attorney who has appeared in this action;
- (b) “confidential document” means a document designated as confidential under this protective order;
- (c) to “destroy” electronically stored information means to delete from all databases, applications, and file systems so that the information is not accessible without the use of specialized tools or techniques typically used by a forensic expert;
- (d) “document” means information disclosed or produced in discovery, including at a deposition;
- (e) “notice” or “notify” means written notice;
- (f) “party” means a party to this action; and
- (g) “protected document” means a document protected by a privilege, or the work-product doctrine.

- (h) “Criminal Investigative Data” is data collected and protected by Minn. Stat. § 13.82, Subd. 7.

2 Designating a Document or Deposition as Confidential.

- (a) A party or non-party disclosing or producing a document may designate it as confidential if the party or non-party contends that it contains confidential or proprietary information.
- (b) A party or non-party may designate a document as confidential by conspicuously marking each page with the word “confidential.”
- (c) Deposition testimony may be designated as confidential:
 - (1) on the record at the deposition; or
 - (2) after the deposition, by promptly notifying the parties and those who were present at the deposition.
- (d) If a witness is expected to testify as to confidential or proprietary information, a party or non-party may request that the witness’s deposition be taken in the presence of only those persons entitled to receive confidential documents.

3 Who May Receive a Confidential Document.

- (a) A confidential document may be used only in this action.
- (b) No person receiving a confidential document may reveal it, except to:

- (1) the court and its staff;
- (2) an attorney or an attorney's partner, associate, or staff;
- (3) a person shown on the face of the confidential document to have authored or received it;
- (4) a court reporter or videographer retained in connection with this action;
- (5) a party (subject to paragraph 3(c)); and
- (6) any person who:
 - (A) is retained to assist a party or attorney with this action; and
 - (B) signs a declaration that contains the person's name, address, employer, and title, and that is in substantially this form:

I have read, and agree to be bound by, the protective order in the case captioned [case caption and number] in the United States District Court for the District of Minnesota. As soon as my work in connection with that action has ended, but not later than 30 days after the termination of that action (including any appeals), I will return or destroy any confidential document that I received, any copy of or excerpt from a confidential document, and any notes or other document that contains information from a confidential document.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

(c) A party may supplement the “confidential” mark (see paragraph 2(b)) with the words “attorney’s eyes only,” in which case a confidential document so designated may not be revealed to another party.

(d) If a confidential document is revealed to someone not entitled to receive it, the parties must make reasonable efforts to retrieve it.

5. Serving This Protective Order on a Non-Party. A party serving a subpoena on a non-party must simultaneously serve a copy of this protective order and of Local Rule 5.6.

5 Correcting an Error in Designation. A party or non-party who discloses or produces a confidential document not designated as confidential may, within 7 days after discovering the error, provide notice of the error and produce a copy of the document designated as confidential.

6 Use of a Confidential Document in Court.

(a) Filing. This protective order does not authorize the filing of any document under seal. A confidential document may be filed only in accordance with LR 5.6.

(b) Presentation at a hearing or trial. A party intending to present another party’s or a non-party’s confidential document at a hearing

or trial must promptly notify the other party or the non-party so that the other party or the non-party may seek relief from the court.

7 Changing a Confidential Document's Designation.

- (a) Document disclosed or produced by a party.

A confidential document disclosed or produced by a party remains confidential unless the parties agree to change its designation or the court orders otherwise.

- (b) Document produced by a non-party.

A confidential document produced by a non-party remains confidential unless the non-party agrees to change its designation or the court orders otherwise after providing an opportunity for the non-party to be heard.

- (c) Changing a designation by court order.

A party who cannot obtain agreement to change a designation may move the court for an order changing the designation. If the motion affects a document produced by a non-party then, with respect to the motion, that non-party is entitled to the same notice and opportunity to be heard as a party. The party or non-party who designated a document as confidential must show that the designation satisfies Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c).

8 Handling a Confidential Document after Termination of Litigation.

- (a) Within 60 days after the termination of this action (including any appeals), each party must:
 - (1) return or destroy all confidential documents; and
 - (2) notify the disclosing or producing party that it has returned or destroyed all confidential documents within the 60-day period.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph 8(a), each attorney may retain a copy of any confidential document submitted to the court.

9 Inadvertent Disclosure or Production to a Party of a Protected Document.

- (a) Notice.
 - (1) A party or non-party who discovers that it has inadvertently disclosed or produced a protected document must promptly notify the receiving party and describe the basis of the claim of privilege or protection. If the party or non-party provides such notice and description, the privilege or protection is not waived.
 - (2) A party who discovers that it may have received an inadvertently disclosed or produced protected document

must promptly notify the disclosing or producing party or non-party.

- (b) Handling of Protected Document. A party who is notified or discovers that it may have received a protected document must comply with Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(5)(B).

10 Security Precautions and Data Breaches.

- (a) Each party must make reasonable efforts to protect the confidentiality of any confidential document disclosed or produced to that party.
- (b) A party who learns of a breach of confidentiality must promptly notify the disclosing or producing party of the scope and nature of that breach and make reasonable efforts to remedy the breach.

11 The following data is protected and, by this order, will only be produced as stated below.

The following information is private personnel data of Defendant Nathan Bauer, and City of Minneapolis employees that will not be produced in this litigation:

home addresses, home telephone numbers, personal physical identification data, drivers' license numbers, personal financial data, medical and psychological data, dates of birth, Social Security

numbers, and any information relating to employees' family members or familial relationships;

12. This Order does not render private, data that is public under applicable law.

The designation of any document, information, or thing as Confidential under this Order is for purposes of this Protective Order only, and shall not be used for the purpose of interpretation of other legal or substantive issues raised in this Action apart from the application of this Order. A designation under this Order shall not cause data or documents that are public under Minn. Stat. Chapter 13 to become or be considered private documents or data.

13. Survival of Obligations. The obligations imposed by this protective order survive the termination of this action.

DATE: _____

Magistrate Judge Hildy Bowbeer
United States District Court
District of Minnesota

Gaines v. Bauer and Minneapolis
18-CV-838 (PAM/HB)
STIPULATION FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER

Date: Nov. 14. 2018

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